

Committee on the Budget • Majority Caucus U.S. House of Representatives Jim Nussle, Chairman

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Summarizing budgetary issues in legislation scheduled for the House floor

3 November 2003

Week of 3 November 2003

SUSPENSION CALENDAR

1) John G. Dow Post Office Building Designation Act (H.R. 3166). This bill neither increases direct spending – spending not subject to appropriations – nor reduces revenue.



2) S. Truett Cathy Post Office Building Designation Act (H.R. 3029). This bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.



3) Major Henry A. Commiskey, Sr. Post Office Building Designation Act (H.R. 2438). This bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.



4) Expressing the Sense of the Congress in Support of the National Anthem "SingAmerica" Project (H.Con.Res. 262).



This resolution has no budget implications.

5) Recognizing and Supporting Financial Planning Week (H.Con.Res. 176). This resolution has no budget implications.



6) Recognizing and Honoring the Firefighters and Other Public Servants Who Responded to the October, 2003, Historically Devastating, Outbreak of Wildfires in Southern California (H.Res. 425).



This resolution has no budget implications.

7) Orville Wright Federal Building and the Wilbur Wright Federal Building Designation Act (H.R. 3118).



This bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.

8) Recognizing the American Concrete Institute (H.Res. 394). This resolution has no budget implications.

9) Recognizing the National Stone, Sand & Gravel Association (H.Con.Res. 280). This resolution has no budget implications.



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PLEASE NOTE: This document addresses budgetary issues only. It should not be taken to address support or opposition on any other grounds. A green flag indicates no serious budgetary or budget compliance concerns. A yellow flag indicates moderate or potential problems. A red flag indicates serious problems. Also note: Floor schedules and legislative details are subject to change after publication.

This document was prepared by the majority staff of the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives. It has not been approved by the full committee and therefore may not reflect the views of all the committee's members.

10) Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (H.R. 2620).



This bill reauthorizes several programs in the Departments of State, Labor,

Justice, and Health and Human Services, and in other agencies that combat trafficking in persons. Enacting this bill could affect direct spending and revenue because a small number of victims may apply for and receive entitlement benefits (Medicaid, food stamps, and the like), and prosecutions and convictions under this bill could result in a small increase in civil and criminal fines. Nevertheless, any effect on direct spending or revenue would be insignificant.

11) *E-911 Implementation Act of 2003* (H.R. 2898).



This bill authorizes, subject to appropriations,

\$500 million a year to the National Telecommunications and Information Agency [NTIA] for grants to State and local governments and tribal organizations. The grants are intended to improve emergency communications services. The bill also establishes an Emergency Communications Task Force to improve coordination among Federal, State, and local emergency communications systems, and directs the Federal Communications Commission to monitor the collection and spending of fees levied by States for the purposes of supporting those systems. The bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.

12) Animal Drug User Fee Act of 2003 (S. 313).



This bill authorizes the Food and Drug Administration

to collect fees to cover the cost of expediting the review of new and supplemental animal drug applications and investigational animal drug submissions. Such fees could be collected and spent only as provided for in appropriation acts. The bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.

13) Recognizing the Outstanding Contributions of the Faculty, Staff, Students, and Alumni of Christian Colleges and Universities (H.Res. 300).



This resolution has no budget implications.

14) Direct Support Professional Recognition Resolution (H.Con.Res. 94).



This resolution has no budget implications.

15) Honoring the Late Rick Lupe (H.Con.Res. 237).



This resolution has no budget implications.

16) Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Land Exchange Act of 2003 (H.R. 2766). The bill directs the Department of Agriculture to convey to the city of Golden, CO, about 10 acres of Federal land in the Arapaho National Forest in exchange for up to 80 acres of city-owned property. The conveyed Federal land does not generate any receipts.

17) Canyon of the Gunnison Boundary Revision Act of 2003 (S. 677).



This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries

of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park in Colorado to include three parcels of privately owned land that would be acquired by the Secretary. The Secretary would exchange Federal lands for two of those parcels. The land conveyed does not generate any receipts and is not expected to do so in the next 10 years.

18) Alaska Native Village Corporation and the Department of the Interior Land Exchange Act (S. 924).



This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to transfer 10,943 acres of Federal lands in Alaska to the Newtok Native Corporation. In exchange, the corporation will convey the 12,101 acres of lands, and forego its claim to 4,956 acres of other land that it may claim pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This land generates no receipts and is not expected to do so in the next 10 years.

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Budget Week Page 2 19) Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act (H.R. 506).



This bill designates 24 sites in New Mexico as the Galisteo Basin

Archaeological Protection Sites, It directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for those sites, and authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with landowners to protect and manage archaeological resources on their lands. The Federal land generates no receipts and is not expected to in the next 10 years.

20) To Clarify the Tax Treatment of Bonds and Other Obligations Issued by the Government of American Samoa (H.R. 982).



This bill exempts - from State, local, and territorial taxes - the interest on any bond issued by the Government of American Samoa. The bill neither increases direct spending nor reduces revenue.

21) To Authorize Salary Adjustments for Justices and Judges of the United States for Fiscal Year 2004 (H.R. 3349).

At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was unavailable, but initial estimates indicate enacting the bill will increase direct spending by approximately \$4 million in fiscal year 2004 and \$24 million during the fiscal year 2004-08 period. The budget resolution provided sufficient budget authority to accommodate legislation providing cost-of-living salary increases for judges. Though salaries of judges are considered to be mandatory spending, increases on a year-to-year basis are normally funded through appropriations measures. The Judiciary Committee's allocation under the budget resolution accommodates this additional spending. The measure is not expected to be subject to any Budget Act point of order related to the increase in direct spending.

22) Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology Act of 2003 (H.R. 3214).



This bill establishes six new grant programs, and extends two current grant programs, to provide funding for States to improve forensic analysis of crime scene evidence, collect DNA samples from offenders, and train law enforcement personnel. The bill also authorizes appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry out its DNA programs. Enacting this bill could affect direct spending because the bill raises the maximum compensation - from \$5,000 to \$50,000 per year of imprisonment - that could be paid to certain persons wrongly convicted of crimes by the Federal Government. The number of such cases, or any increase in payments for this purpose, will be insignificant.

LEGISLATION CONSIDERED UNDER A RULE

Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2003 (H.R. 2443). Bill:



Committee: Transportation and Infrastructure

Summary: H.R. 2443 authorizes appropriations for United States Coast Guard operating expenses,

acquisitions and other capital projects, research activities, and bridge alterations. The bill

also authorizes funding for the Federal Maritime Commission for 2004.

The bill authorizes appropriations for Coast Guard retirement benefits in 2004, though those benefits – which are entitlements under current law – have permanent spending authority. The bill also authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of Transportation for a national maritime enhancement institute for the Great Lakes region. The bill also allows the Secretary to carry out a demonstration project on dual-use technologies for

commercial shipping and port operations.

H.R. 2443 authorizes the appropriation of about \$6.1 billion for programs administered by Cost:

the U.S. Coast Guard and the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 2004. The bill

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increases direct spending by \$2 million annually, because it allows the Coast Guard to spend more of the user fees it currently collects. The legislation could result in lower future revenue from recoveries of oil spill costs, but the level would be nominal.

Budget Act:

Though the bill increases direct spending by \$2 million in fiscal year 2000, and by \$10 million over 5 years, the budget resolution (H.Con.Res. 95) provided the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with \$2.9 billion in 2004 and \$34.7 billion over 5 years for increases in mandatory spending. It was assumed the new budget authority would be used for transportation programs, but the committee may choose other purposes, as long as it does not spend more than its allocation in fiscal year 2004 or over 5 years. Because this bill does not cause a breach of the allocation, it does not violate the Congressional Budget Act.

Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act of 2003 (H.R. 1829). Bill:

Committee: **Judiciary**

Under current law, Federal agencies are required to purchase products from the Federal Summary:

Prison Industries [FPI] if products are available to meet the agencies' needs and the cost would not exceed current market prices. This bill reduces this requirement over the next several years. It limits FPI's share of the Federal market to 20 percent for products and 5

percent for services.

Cost: Implementing H.R. 1829 would cost \$587 million over the 2004-08 period, subject to

appropriation of the necessary amounts. The bill also would affect direct spending by the FPI, but net changes in direct spending would offset each year. The bill would reduce offsetting receipts, which are an offset to direct spending, to the FPI, but due to corresponding decreases in costs to the FPI, the result is no net increase in mandatory

budget authority.

Budget Act: Enactment of this bill would not violate Congressional Budget Act.

Please Note: The current continuing resolution expires on Friday 7 November 2003. Therefore it is expected another continuing resolution will be brought to the floor some time this week. No further details are available at this time.

The Committee on the Budget Prepared by